

(Continued from page one.)

When the Tennessee River is low the gunboats cannot use their guns effectively, because the banks are too high. Beauregard and Hood had been fully expected to be able to cross the river, lower down, and there was a suggestion of a battle being established at the spot where the old Shiloh battlefield, which would bring Hood into closer touch with the expected army of Kirby Smith from the trans-Mississippi. For some reason this idea was abandoned, and Hood laid a pontoon across the

Gen. Thomas's Plans.

Gen. Thomas had wanted to fight Hood as soon as possible after he crossed the Tennessee, so as to make use of that difficult stream to embarrass his great numbers. Grant had been so favorable for a return blow by an advance into the richest part of Alabama with the possibility of joining Canby's force, that Thomas had conceived this plan.

Gen. Thomas had wanted to strike Gen. A. J. Smith's two divisions, which had just assisted in driving Price out of Missouri. There were 9,000 splendid troops, but the weather was so bad that both Gens. Grant and Sherman had ordered them hurried over to Thomas. They were, however, in a remote part of Missouri and had to make long marches. The weather was so bad that the river, so instead of leaving St. Louis on Nov. 10 Smith did not arrive at that place until Nov. 24. In addition to these troops, the 13th and 17th Regts., gathered up in Illinois and Indiana, which were expected to reach Thomas in time to assist him. With these 14,000 added to Schofield's 18,000, the game with Hood was being played on a grand scale.

Gen. Schofield was doubtful whether the line of Pulaski could be held, owing to the good roads cutting it in some places. He decided, therefore, to decide that a better line of defense was Duck River, a quite important stream rising in the foothills of the Cumberlandians, and flowing through the deep gorges, to the headwaters of Middle Tennessee to fall into the Tennessee River. Next to Shelbyville the principal place on this line was the beautiful city of Columbia, with a population of 2,500, the center of a

swung off to the left to break up Gen. Thomas's communications. The river was the railroad from Louisville to Nashville was not sufficient to supply the army, stores had been sent from Louisville to Nashville, from which point they were taken by a short railroad across the country to Nashville.

On Nov. 10, 1862, at Fort Heiman, a work which had been erected on the west bank of the Tennessee as part of the fortifications at Fort Henry, Gen. Buell's army, under Gen. DuChau, There he succeeded in capturing gunboat No. 55, a small steamer, and two transports, and on Nov. 2 he appeared on the river bank opposite Johnsonville. Sheltering all his artillery under the natural cover of the hills, he opened a heavy and severe fire which blocked the river above and below the town, shutting in three little gunboats, eight of which were captured. The other gunboats could not reply effectively to his protected artillery. The naval forces

Gen. Schofield hurried to Johnsonville. Gen. Schofield had first been ordered to move by railroad to Tullahoma and then march across to Pulaski to oppose Hood's crossing. When Gen. Thomas heard of the events at Johnsonville, he ordered Schofield to come at once to Nashville, with his own force, and to leave the army to Gen. Forrest, and Schofield, with his whole force, reported to Gen. Thomas at Nashville, Nov. 5. He was ordered to march by the Nashville and Chattanooga drive of the Confederate cavalry, after which he was to return to Nashville, and from that point proceed to Pulaski. Schofield, however, did not leave Nashville to occupy him, having arrived too late to save the gunboats and supplies, and leaving two brigades at that place ready to move at a moment's notice. In accordance with the instructions, he then went by rail at once to Pulaski, where he took command of the troops there, in accordance with Gen. Thomas' orders. He arrived at Pulaski on the evening of Nov. 12.

Gen. Thomas had taken advantage of Schofield's position as a Department commander to assign him to command over Gen. Stanley, who was his senior. The two generals, however, in all their operations acted in perfect accord. On arriving at Pulaski, and consulting with Gen. Stanley, both decided that it would be best to move back to the Hood at that position, which could be easily turned by the enemy's superior force. Fortunately, the bad weather and the delay in the crossing of the river had retarded Hood's advance and giving the Union Generals time to make dispositions to meet him.

Gen. Thomas, all this time was eagerly watching and ardently hoping for the arrival of A. G. Smith's divisions. On the 12th of November, he gave him a sufficient force to try and cut off Hood between Duck River and the Tennessee.

On the 13th, however, was greatly delayed, and the divisions did not reach Thomas until time to take part in the battle of Nashville. Therefore Thomas was obliged to rely on the strength of the army as much as possible, and, if necessary, to fall back slowly from Pulaski to Nashville.

(To be continued.)

Gregg's cavalry crossed the river and moved on to the James River, and threaten Richmond by way of the Charles City Courthouse and Broad Street. The Second Corps followed the river and the Potomac, Sheridan having taken Buford's and Kilpatrick's Divisions over the river. Gregg's cavalry was alone with the Army of the Potomac, Sheridan having taken Buford's and Kilpatrick's Divisions over the river. Gregg's cavalry was alone with the Army of the Potomac, Sheridan having taken Buford's and Kilpatrick's Divisions over the river. Gregg's cavalry was alone with the Army of the Potomac, Sheridan having taken Buford's and Kilpatrick's Divisions over the river.

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"An article headed 'Globe Tavern' recalls some stirring times. I saw the old house every day from Aug. 18 to Sept. 30. I was then serving in the 1st Mich. Cavalry, and was with Bartlett's Brigade, in an aggregation of the remnant of 21 companies designated the 1st Mich. About half of us belonged to the 4th Mich., which had lost its identity, and was consolidated with the 1st, retaining our muster-rolls.

"On the 15th some of the boys had secured some steaks, so I had just finished my dinner off them, when the ball opened up at our right and gave us the benefit of an enfilading fire. It was raining, but we had to jerk down our heads and move off to the right. We had no undoubting files as we ran, so that we were soon in single file. We finally halted and closed up in line of battle with the 4th Mich. and the 1st Mich. at the starting point. After standing a few moments we marched back to our breastworks, and were too happy to grumble about putting up our tents in the rain.

"The open ground where our pickets had been posted on the 21st gave Lee a good place to form his assaulting column. From our position on our lines by the woods. From the Fourth Division's position it could not have been more than 20 rods to the woods, and they were charged with great vigor, but they were repulsed, leaving 14 stands of colors in the narrow cleared space between the woods and the breastworks. They intended the attempt to shake Warren's

Aug. 16 we were withdrawn from the front line and moved back to the morning of the 16th we advanced to the Weldon Railroad. Griffin's First Division was on the left of the line and the 1st Division was on the right, attached, occupying the extreme left. The road was soon destroyed for some distance, the ties being burned and the rails removed, so that the enemy was rendered them useless. The day was very hot. Towards evening a desperate effort was made to retake the road, but it failed. The next morning the fight being very severe on our right. After two more hard fights, one on the 19th and one on the 20th, the enemy was driven from the road and the enemy left us in peaceful possession of the road. We established a line of sentry posts a few rods beyond the railroad, and a short distance beyond the Yellow House. In our front was a low strip of land densely wooded, which was slashed down in our front for some distance, and in our rear there was an open field, and here the line was advanced some distance in front of the Yellow House.

National Tribune stated that the 8th Maine was "the only regular corps" in Ames's Division. Tenth Corps. Soon after the organization of the Army of the James the 8th Me. 55th Pa. and 10th Me. were reorganized as the 1st Corps. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511th, 512th, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611th, 612th, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th,

"Carroll's Brigade, of the Second Corps, did retake the works at the crossroads in the Wilderness, but let me qualify that retaking. Four times the forenoon of May 6, 1864, the same ground was fought over by the Third Corps, 'Advance' of the Fourth Division, 'Carroll's' of the Fifth, and 'Carroll's' as many times it was lost to them. Their line at that time formed an obtuse angle with that of the Second Corps. This gave the enemy a chance to reinforce the position and retake their position. The division was then ordered to advance and clear the front of a certain portion of Hancock's line. The division at that time busily engaged in building up the line, and made a mistake they were once fired upon

The order came and the column started towards the fort and came into the right line. The Pennsylvania and there were some of the Bloodiest hand-to-hand fighting that was done in the Wilderness; but the enemy finally broke and started to retreat. Color bearers were killed promptly, as the color bearer, and both bearer and colors went to the ground and lay there. DeLacy thought of preparing to go back, but he expected that the Rebels had a harmless dead bearer and his flag, and was busy loading guns when he was hauled up at the rear, where he was told that the Rebels had no order from so sudden a surprise, abandoned the works to the enemy, when this little brigade, all Pennsylvanians, were engaged in the fighting. Coming up with great flourish to the works again. The works were at once handed over to them and the little brigade of Pennsylvanians, numbering less than 1000, the first time in history that was how Carroll's men struck the Rebels and covered themselves with glory. Serg't DeLacy now carries a sword, a Marseilles flag, a battle flag and for conspicuous bravery here. The regiments engaged were the 121st, 142d, 143d, 149th and 150th Regiments of the Pennsylvania Infantry. The 1st Brigade of the First Brigade. The Third Brigade was at this time commanded by Col. John Irwin, of the 149th Pa. The 1st Brigade was remarkably successful. The 2nd Brigade had then, not afterward, read stolen honors."

Edward A. Johnson commanded one of Ellwell's Divisions and was captured with the 25th Maine. The early morning of the 15th of April, the 17th Maine, which was the 17th Me., formed on Barlow's right on the front line to make the attack. The 17th Me. was ordered to work in, following up the rout the regiments became disorganized. Two members of the 17th Me. approached the 25th Me. and were immediately occupied by two Confederate officers. They had not yet risen, and were greatly surprised when they took in the situation. The 17th Me. was ordered to go to the rear with the other prisoners. No guard was sent with them, and on their way to the rear, it is said that the 17th Me. were ordered to throw away their swords, which they refused to give up, saying that they would give them up only to their quips, probably by the time they were in the presence of Gen. Hancock. Comrade Ellwellbanks would like to know what the 17th Me. were doing at the time which seemed to him to have all of its men killed. This was from the appearance of men lying around the battery and the 17th Me. were in the rear, who, was in the rear of the rebel works, where the bodies were piled up two and three deep. The 17th Me. were in the rear, and the trunk of an oak tree which had been cut off by bullets

then that next night in a terrible rain and snow storm. The troops waited in a field a mile or two from their camp till 4 o'clock in the morning, when they started with their sixteen days' rations, 40 to 60 rounds of ammunition and a few blankets. It is said that there was a plank across the mile in that road, but all that they found was mud, mud, mud, with the rain and snow falling on them. When they got to the Nottoway River it was still raining and very dark. There were sixteen regiments from the Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, and General Hartranft in command. They waited at the Nottoway River until the raiders came across, when they fell in with the rear guard and marched back to the front. The march was made over frozen ground.

...ome of the long war stories of the comrades, which he declares are told only in the next issue of The National Tribune, cut out. He says there is plenty of glory hanging up in the reports of our officers for all of the comrades, and that if all the comrades would turn the trick on Johnnie and Lem, "the United States" Comrade Stevens suggests that the program be changed and that every comrade who is a reader of The National Tribune tell the meanest thing he did to Johnnie and Lem. "The United States" Comrade Stevens makes a suggestion that each of these send 5 cents to the editor, to be put in one jackpot as prize money, to be given to the comrade who tells the meanest story, and that when McClellan is put in jail, that the comrade in office which the editor of The National Tribune must positively decline, but declines on the story's." Comrade Stevens closes by saying: My best regards to all comrades.

N. J., writes strongly in favor of fortifying the Panama Canal. We do not leave our great cities open to any canal invasion, and the same rule covers the Panama Canal. It has cost a lot of money to build, and why should we not defend it properly as we would our seaboard cities. We could not afford to neglect our seaports and have our whole fleets guarding the ends of the canal. Our commerce has also got to

The 164th N. Y. has a long list of battles to its credit, with its severest losses at Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor. Altogether it lost six officers and 61 men killed; four officers and 46 men died of wounds, and 12 officers and 163 men missing.—Editor National Tribune.

Box 199, Station F, Toledo, Ohio, in this issue. They agree to send a \$1.99 Absorption Treatment for 16 cents to cover cost of mailing, etc., without further charge. All sufferers from Stomach Trouble, Indigestion, Constipation, etc., should take advantage of this offer. These people are thoroughly reliable, and could not make this offer unless they could prove their claims.

"John Heald Melvin, Died in a Military Hospital at Fort Albany, Va., Oct. 3, 1863."
 "Samuel Melvin, Taken Prisoner at Harris's Farm, Va., May 19, 1864. Died at Andersonville, Ga., September, 1864."
 "Members of Company K, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery."
 Conrade J. P. Bradley was in general charge of the arrangements and sounded the call upon the same bugle with which he had sent the regiment forward upon the battle charge. The book

[illegible]

onal Tribune to live forever to tell the unwritten history of the great struggle. The Blue and the Gray are now on friendly terms, and we are giving thru The National Tribune the most interesting and correct story of the war possible to be written. He celebrated the 80th anniversary of his birth Dec. 25, and can read The National Tribune without glasses. He is a pretty good

Dr. C. H. Gardner, 983 North Tenth street, Grandfather in the war of 1776, a great-grandfather in the War of 1812, one grandfather in the Mexican war, one brother and one son in the Civil war, and one son in the Spanish war. Com-mande Gardner has been a constant read-

position will be held in the immense buildings on the Ohio State Exposition Grounds at Columbus, from Jan. 30 to Feb. 11. More than 35 States will have competitive exhibits and 25 agricultural colleges and experiment stations will have scientific exhibits. Other products beside corn will also be on exhibition.

2. Thomas, a veteran, who died June 22, 1910. Mrs. Thomas was an Army Nurse in the war of the rebellion. She read in The National Tribune of an Army Nurse older than 84 years, and says she will be 86 March 22, 1911.

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William, Indianapolis, Ind., puts in his record for Sgt. J. H. Hendricks for his service during the youngest soldier. Commanded by the youngest enlisted at Pomeroy, Ohio. Appointed April 17, 1861, in Co. H. 38th Ohio Inf. He was mustered into the service April 23, 1861, at Marietta, where Uncle Sam recognized his soldierly worth by making him a private. He was mustered into the 38th Ohio April 23, 1861, and was discharged July 31, 1861, at Marietta, Ohio. He was born July 31, 1861, at Marietta, Ohio. He was mustered into the service April 23, 1861, at Marietta, Ohio. He was discharged July 31, 1861, at Marietta, Ohio. He was born July 31, 1861, at Marietta, Ohio.

says that he is now 77 years old and knows how rebel lead feels. He is quite sure, however, that he got on with them on that score. He is today a friend of the Confederates and quelling them when Lee surrendered since which time his right hand has ever gladly met theirs. He is pained to see so many men who should think otherwise voting against justice to the veterans of the country, and forgetting of what it cost them to make the country what it is, but the boys have a few shots left in their cartridge boxes and they will make them tell at the next election.

In the revolution, a grandfather in the War of 1812, an uncle in the Mexican War and two uncles, two brothers and himself in the civil war. He was in the Navy on the U. S. S. Powhatan. His wife's grandfather was killed in the War of 1812, and her grandmother was at the ratification of the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia.

ous that the limitation on widow should be repealed. The woman who married a veteran in good faith and has lived with him three years should be entitled to a pension.

ing on Pensions" is either thoughtless or horribly concealed. He certainly has a singular idea of patriotism. If Comrade Farr and the others are so patriotic, they have plenty of opportunity to expend this feeling on some of the present evils of the day, instead of attacking their old comrades.

the Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Col. Copp was First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 3d M. H., and his paper was entitled "Reminiscences." After the reading he was warmly applauded by all present.

speech made by our good and noble Speaker, Joseph G. Cannon, a friend and loyal to the boys in blue.

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